

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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jan14 w&t-wf

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sale sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's
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mar22 w&t-wf

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Ky.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

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OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LUNN BOYD,
OF MCCACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRETT,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 4, 1859.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

We have hitherto refrained from alluding to the unjust assaults made from time to time upon Mr. Breckinridge by a portion of the Democratic press of this State. These aspersions were occasioned by a notion on the part of these editors that they were necessary to advance the claims of their favorites for the Presidential nomination, it being thought that Mr. Breckinridge was an aspirant to that exalted position. It would be saying too much to aver that Mr. Breckinridge was wholly indifferent to the evidences of popular esteem afforded in many quarters by the effort, without any agency on his part, and in positive conflict with his own views of propriety, to place his name before the country for the first office within the gift of a free people. But we have all along known that Mr. B. did not desire such a presentation of his name, and that he was utterly averse to it. We have not, however, felt free to say in our columns that it was wholly against his wishes, in the absence of any action of his own, in regard to it.

We are now supplied with that, however, and his friends who desire to press him for the position in question, should they differ from him as to the propriety of the step he has taken, will at least the more highly esteem him for this additional evidence of his retiring modesty.

The Ninth Legion, edited by our old friend Sam. Pike, hoisted the name of Breckinridge to its mast-head as its choice for the Presidency. We learn from that paper that the name of Mr. B. was taken down "at his own request." Here is the article from the Legion:

Our astute neighbor has so long been the slave of relentless masters, that he cannot conceive it possible for any one to do a voluntary or an independent act—hence he infers that we took the name of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge from the head of our columns because the party here "would not stand it." He knows that Maj. Breckinridge has more warm personal friends in the Ninth District than any man in Kentucky can claim, and that an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of the State prefer him for the Presidency to any other man in the Union. His name was taken from our mast-head at his own request, and not at the suggestion of any other person.

In this connection we copy from the same paper an account of the speech made by the Hon. John M. Elliott before the Owingsville Congressional Convention, which contained an allusion to our distinguished Vice President:

One of the best speeches to which we have lent an ear for a long season, was that delivered by the Hon. John M. Elliott, before the Owingsville Convention, on Saturday last. In the course of it, he took occasion to vindicate that pure and spotless Democrat and statesman, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, from the foul aspersions which have been cast upon his good name by those who attribute to him sentiments which he does not entertain. It was a brilliant effort of a truly talented and gifted orator in vindication of one of the purest statesmen and most worthy Kentuckians who ever lived, and its thrilling effect will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

If there is a true-hearted, spotless, and fearless Democrat on Kentucky soil—one who has the full confidence of his party throughout the length and breadth of the land—that man is Vice President Breckinridge; and the charge of Douglassian, Squatter Sovereignty, or any other sort of fanaticism, can no more be made truthfully against him, than the charge of infidelity could have been made against the Apostle Paul after his conversion to Christianity.

To show in what estimation the assaults upon Mr. Breckinridge are held by the Democratic press outside of Kentucky, we copy the following from the Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer:

The Louisville Courier still continues its attack on the Democratic State ticket of Kentucky, and on Vice President Breckinridge. The latter gentleman, the Courier seems to think, is in the way of Mr. Guthrie, and that it is necessary he should be shot down. We rather think that noble young statesman of the West will survive all the shots the malignity of the Courier can throw at him.

It is needless for us to repeat the declaration heretofore made by us, that we have taken no part in advocating or opposing the claims of any Democrat for the Presidential nomination. Were there no other reason, we deem it entirely premature to engage in such work. For Mr. Guthrie we have the highest respect—he is a true Democrat, a gentleman, and a statesman; and we trust the day may be far distant when we shall so far forget ourselves as to heap upon him, or any other Democrat, a torrent of abuse and vilification to promote any preference we might have for another. For such business we confess we have no appetite.

The Fifth District.

One of the most intelligent and active Democrats of Washington county, informs us that the proposed Democratic Convention on the 7th inst., in that district, will be a fraud and a farce. He assures us that the delegates are packed, and that with a full knowledge of this fact, Mr. Jewett's friends will not permit his name to go before the convention. If the one-half we hear be true, the best thing the proposed convention, in case it meets, can do, or the party, will be to adjourn forthwith, and go home. Mr. Jewett is claimed to be, and we doubt not justly so, the unmistakable choice of a large majority of the Democracy of Washington county, and will carry it against any and all opponents.—*Lou. Courier.*

We are not fond of delivering lectures, and it is certainly not pleasant to lecture a friend who has, unwittingly it may be, committed a blunder. But we cannot refrain from noticing the foregoing article of the Courier. We do not do this for the purpose of taking the slightest part in the contest now going on for the nomination in the Fifth District. Mr. Jewett has ever been held in high estimation by us, and we are unwilling to believe that he will so conduct himself as to forfeit our confidence. Still we do not hesitate to declare that we do not like the tone of the Courier's article. In view of all the facts it is certainly ill-timed, to say the least. In view of the condition of affairs in that district, the Central Committee of the district, regularly authorized by the State Convention to act in the premises, called a district convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that convention is to assemble in a few days. In advance of its meeting, the Courier, located outside of the district, states that he is reliably informed that the convention called "will be a fraud and a farce;" that the delegates "are packed," and that Mr. Jewett's friends "will not permit his name to go before the convention;" and the editor says if one-half he hears be true, the best thing the convention, when it meets, can do, "will be to adjourn forthwith and go home."

Now all this, if not true, tends to disorganization, and, in fact, encourages it outright. On the other hand, if it should per possibility prove to be correct in the end, the Courier will only have gained the reputation of a prophet at the expense of his prudence and discretion. In any event, it is to be supposed that the Democrats of the Fifth district, who are as true and as intelligent as the same number of Democrats to be found anywhere, are altogether competent to manage their own affairs, and to relieve them, if possible, of any complication in which they may be involved. Of one thing we are quite certain, that if they cannot, no power on earth can, and of another thing we are just as certain, that an invocation to harmony and organization on the part of the Courier would have effected quite as much good as the article we are commenting upon.

We should think it rather a difficult thing to pack a convention so as to utterly thwart the choice of the people. If a majority of the people are for Jewett, or any other aspirant, undoubtedly they could control the minority. This thing of a minority packing a convention against the majority might happen, but surely the chances for it to happen are "like angel's visits, few and far between." If, as the Courier asserts, Mr. Jewett is the unmistakable choice of the Democracy, his presence in the district, and the canvass he has made, will enable him to demonstrate it in the Convention; and if he should be the choice of the party, there is no man in the State whom it will give us more pleasure to support. But no army can fight without organization—no church can prosper—no family be governed—no party succeed without it. It is indispensably necessary.

If the convention in the Fifth district had not been called by the regularly constituted authorities of our party, and their action had not been denounced by a paper outside of the district, we should not have uttered a word. We have said this much to dissent from an effort to prejudice in advance the action of the convention, and to plead for the maintenance of the organization of our party in accordance with the action of the late State Convention. The sedition law of the elder Adams was the common law! So says the Courier. What next? Can't we have another dissertation upon history and the common law?

The editor of the Maysville Express charges us with copying an article from the Maysville Eagle without credit. This is rather a smaller charge than we expected to emanate from that source. The editor must have noticed, that is, if he reads our paper, that the copying from the Eagle without credit was an accident for which prompt and full explanation was given in the succeeding issue of our paper. Omissions and errors upon the part of the printers who set up the type for newspapers happen in the best regulated offices in the country, and the charge gravely preferred against us by the editor of the Express, coming, as it does, after we had corrected the mistake and given the proper credit, will be considered rather a disreputable mode of attack by members of the press of any and all parties—at least we think so.

We copied the article in question, not because of its allusions to the Express, but to show that the Opposition in this State differed widely among themselves upon the subject of Congressional protection to slavery. We trust, for the sake of the good opinion we have heretofore entertained of our cotemporary, that it will turn out he had overlooked the number of our paper containing our explanation of the omission of credit to the article from the Eagle, and that his remarks to which we take exception were founded upon a misunderstanding.

At the Louisiana Democratic State Convention, held in Baton Rouge, Thos. O. Moore, of Rapides, received the nomination for Governor, and P. Hardy, of St. Landry, Lieut. Governor.

The total population of Lexington, Ky., is 8,559, divided as follows: whites, 5,918; slaves, 1,980; free blacks, 661. The total number remains about the same as last year.

(Correspondence of the Yeoman.)
Letter from the South—The Territorial Question.

MOBILE, ALA., May 25, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE YEOMAN: The Democracy of this part of the South are looking to the canvass in your State with more than usual interest, on account of apparent differences of opinion among members of the Democratic party in reference to the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories. The practical influence this question is likely to exercise over slavery will not probably be great, whether settled one way or the other. The arguments in favor of Congress assuming the right to interfere with slavery in the Territories, though plausible enough in theory, are not sound in their application to practical results; and, although, as far as I can judge at this distance from the scene of controversy, there is but a slight difference among you Democrats, yet that difference, if settled in favor of Congressional interference, might lead to results fatal to the interests of the South. I thought it had long since been settled by all Southern men and good Democrats that all they wanted Congress to do in relation to slavery was *to let it alone*. We do not wish to give Congress a pretext for interfering with it in any manner, form, or shape, because no man can be so blind as not to see that if you call on Congress to protect slavery in certain contingencies, they will claim the correlative power of abolishing it. Once admit the power of Congress to interfere in any way whatever with slavery, and nothing is more clear than that all they will do be adverse to the rights of slaveholders. It is as absurd to suppose that Northern men will legislate to protect slave property where the people themselves are not prepared to protect it, as it would be to suppose an Abolitionist of the Garrison stamp would aid in enforcing the fugitive slave law. With two-thirds of Congress representing free States, and upon principle opposed to the spread of slave territory, it is surely better if we can get the principle established that our sectional enemies have no right to interfere with our rights and property. And what advantage, let me ask, can Southern people expect to derive from the power contended for by some Democrats, that Congress shall protect slavery in the Territories? Will that body ever do it where the people of the Territories are themselves opposed to slavery? Certainly not. This would seem to lead to a recognition of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. That doctrine is odious to me in some of its present features; and yet the inhabitants of a Territory are very likely to control the political and social destinies of all Territories and States either at first or last. And the South is not likely to lose anything in consequence of such inevitable control. Slavery cannot be forced into Northern Territory, and the South ought not to wish it. First, because slave labor would not be profitable there, and second, because the South has no slaves to spare for such profitless colonization. Besides, slave property cannot be made secure by any law when surrounded by Abolition States.

On the other hand, whenever a new State is formed out of territory south of the 36th parallel it is almost sure to be a slave State. It is understood we are ultimately to have three new States formed out of Texas, and perhaps another out of Southern California. If, so, every one of them will be slave States in defiance of Congressional assumption. Does any one suppose the people of those sections will ever appeal to Congress to protect slavery in their Territories? Besides, if we ever get Cuba, as I believe we shall before many decades roll over our "manifest destiny," shall we then wish to claim Congressional protection? We may get a State or two out of Mexico on the Rio Grande. Shall we, in that event, wish Congressional intervention to protect slavery? Give slave owners a air field and a suitable location, and all they want is the protection of the Constitution, the fugitive slave law honestly administered, and the shield of an honest Federal Judiciary. But those who are sincere in wishing protection to slave property should strive hard to secure the recognition of the principle that Congress—which is controlled by the representatives feeling adverse to slavery—should have nothing to do with that subject.

There is and can be no security to slave property in or out of the Territories, if we admit the right of Congress to control such property. We never ask Congress to protect us in the possession of our homes, our horses, or any other property. Congress has occasionally attempted to interfere with private rights, as in the case of a general bankrupt law. But could we not get along quite as well without that act of guardianship? Believe me, sir, that the less power Congress is clothed with, outside of specifically defined duties connected with legislation for the general government, the better it will be for the South and the country at large. Hence, if you are not engaged in a controversy over a "distinction without a difference," you are engaged in trying to solve a political problem which will be solved by the people directly interested, and the question may be presented to them from time to time for practical decision. You are allowing yourselves to be divided for nothing—allow your opponents to make "mountains out of molehills" for you, and laugh at the credulity which prefers a tedious struggle to surmount the former instead of tramping down the latter as not worthy of notice. It is all well enough for such casuists as Douglas to try to ride into power by hair-splitting questions about slavery. But if you take the question out of Congress, even his "occupation is gone."

Mr. Rice says that our account of the difficulty and encounter between himself and Col. Garrard is incorrect in several particulars. He says that the difficulty did not arise from a charge made by him that Garrard used improper means to get the votes of Johnson and Floyd counties, as he never made such a charge in regard to the delegation of any county. We know personally nothing about the affair. We obtained our information from a gentleman now in Frankfort who was present when the difficulty took place, and we believe he gave as faithful and impartial a report as any spectator of the fight could have done. Certainly nothing was farther from our intention than to do an old personal friend, like Mr. Rice, the slightest injustice, and we have promptly given him the benefit of his statement of the affair, as far as it goes, in our columns.

We call attention to the letter, in another column, from Mobile. Most persons in this place will readily recognize the writer as a gentleman who for many years took a prominent and active part in Kentucky politics. He is one whose views are entitled to great respect, and no doubt our readers, like ourself, would be pleased to hear from him often. To many of our old subscribers his writings are as familiar as "household words."

The Opposition in Virginia claim or Congressional district—the eighth—in which the contest is between Faulkner (Dem.) and Boteler (Opp.). The majorities foot up: Boteler.....1,473
Faulkner.....1,219

With Hampshire to hear from, which gave Wise, in 1855, 273 majority. The contest is too close to be comfortable; but the Enquirer thinks Faulkner is elected.

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN G. JORDON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar3 w&t-wt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS,
AGENT FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
SPRING BONNETS
AT HER FANCY STORE ON ST. CLAIR ST.
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CELEBRATED
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Twelfth st., New York City, enclosing one postage stamp.

april 25 w&t-wt

LIGHT & BRADBURY'S,
PIANO FORTES MANUFACTURERS,

421 Broome St., New York.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of

Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the

only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sep16 t-w&t-wt

THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this
notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve
suffering humanity by sending it to some one who

is.

Dr. MORTIMORE, by personal treatment, and the
use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists,

has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this

painful and paralytic disease—comprising cases

of every seeming form, from those of a recent

inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases

of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every

year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by

the usual course of treatment. In its active form

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A. J. James,

Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Liberty, Casey co., Monday, June 29.
Neatsville, Adair co., Tuesday, June 21.
Burkeville, Cumberland co., Thursday, June 23.
Albion, Clinton co., Friday, June 24.
Jameson, Russell co., Saturday, June 25.
Monticello, Wayne co., Monday, June 27.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Wednesday, June 29.
London, Laurel co., Thursday, June 30.
Barbourville, Knott co., Friday, July 1.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Monday, July 4.
Hazzard, Perry co., Wednesday, July 6.
Westingshaw, Letcher co., Thursday, July 7.
Pikeville, Pike co., Saturday, July 9.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Monday, July 11.
Paintsville, Johnson co., Tuesday, July 12.
Mt. Liberty, Morgan co., Wednesday, July 13.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, July 14.
Bonnieville, Owings co., Friday, July 15.
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, July 16.

Mr. Harlan, Opposition candidate for same office, is respectfully invited to be present at these appointments.

LEXINGTON STATESMAN, Mountain Democrat, and the papers having a circulation at the places of appointments, please copy.

Eighth District.

Appointments for speaking as agreed by Messrs. Simms, Harlan, and Trabue, in the Eighth Congressional District:

Mortonsville, Saturday, June 4.
Versailles, Monday, June 6.
Ball Knob, Franklin co., Tuesday, June 7.
Peak's Mill, Franklin co., Wednesday, June 8.
Stamping Ground, Scott co., Thursday, June 9.
Ruddles' Mills, Bourbon, Friday, June 10.
Cynthiana, Saturday, June 11.
Lexington, Monday, June 13.
Carlisle, Tuesday, June 14.

Flat Rock, Bourbon co., Wednesday, June 15.
Keene, Jessamine co., Thursday, June 16.
Hunter's Mill, Jessamine co., Friday, June 17.
Frankfort, Saturday, June 18.

Nicholasville, Monday, June 20.
Sim. Griffin's, Scott co., Tuesday, June 21.
Robinson's, on Big Eagle, Scott, Wed., June 22.
Turkey Foot, Scott co., Thursday, June 23.
Lee's Lick, Harrison co., Friday, June 24.
Colombusville, Harrison co., Saturday, June 25.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, and other appointments hereafter made.

Bentiah Magoffin,

Democratic candidate for Governor will address the people at the following times and places. Mr. Bell, the Opposition candidate, is invited to meet him at all the appointments. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on each day:

Brownsville, Edmonson co., Saturday, June 4.
Glasgow, Barren co., Monday, June 6.
Burkville, Cumberland co., Tuesday, June 7.
Albion, Clinton co., Wednesday, June 8.
Monticello, Wayne co., Thursday, June 9.
Sunset, Pulaski co., Friday, June 10.
Janestown, Russell co., Saturday, June 11.
Columbia, Adair co., Monday, June 13.
Liberty, Casey co., Tuesday, June 14.

Incidents of the Discussion at Hickman.

We extract the following from the Hickman Argus of the 26th ult.:

We now return to the candidates who are presenting the major portion of the public mind, and give our readers a slight sketch of the events of Monday last, and refer them for the present to our report of the speeches for further information concerning the positions of the two men. The attendance was large, and notwithstanding the rise and fall of Kentucky's 'Forthright,' the 'antics' were as noisy and boisterous as ever.

In passing, we must here record an occurrence of peculiar and touching interest. When Mr. Magoffin appeared on the stand to make his remarks, a young man, Mr. Carroll, a relative, we learn, of the renowned Gov. Carroll, of Tenn., came forward with a handsome bouquet, walked calmly upon the stand, and said: "Mr. Magoffin, I am the son of a very old lady. I come as her messenger, and she desires me to tender you this bouquet and say for her it is the second one she ever gave to a public man—the first was given to Gen. Jackson, the hero of the hermitage;—this, the second one, she now tenders to you as a worthy representative of the old hero's principles." We cannot pretend to give any adequate idea of our gallantries! Magoffin's reply to this touching token of appreciation suffice it to say, it was appropriate and befitting the occasion. Scarce had this scene passed, when another came. "One of Kentucky's fairest daughters, ay, one of earth's fairest daughters," stood like a vision of light before our toiled standard bearer, and in words low and sweet, as words of modest, hesitating beauty ever are, said: "Mr. Magoffin—I call you Governor because that title will soon be conferred on you by the freemen of Kentucky—allow me, sir, in behalf of the Democratic ladies of Fulton county, to present you this bouquet as a slight testimonial of their admiration for you as a zealous advocate and able defender of Democratic principles. Accept it, sir, as an emblem and promise of the victor's wreath which shall soon encircle your brow."

This was also handsomely and appropriately responded to, and in this, as in every other word, Magoffin proved himself a true man, with true human sympathy—an honest man who loves his kind. This is the man the Democracy has offered to the people of Kentucky for Governor, and we predict for him, as the representative of the truth, a triumphant victory over his sophistical and artful opponent, whose only hope of success is based upon the gullibility of the people whom he hopes to deceive by his specious errors.

An and-Sumite, he runs as the candidate of poor Sam's remains. In ciliation with the fanatical Ani-lotomists of the North, he yet affects ultra-Southernism. Oh! "consistency, th' art a jewel!" and shame, thou hast lost thy blush, and art fled to brutes' beasts."

Gen. Johnson's Position.

GREAT CROSSINGS, Ky., May 27, 1859.
Editor of Journal:

DEAR SIR: A communication in your paper signed "Countymen" requests me to give my views on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, has decided, that citizens of the several States of this Union have the right to take with them any property—including their slaves—they may own, into the Territories, and are entitled to protection under the Constitution. All laws made by Territorial Legislatures, or Congress, which may tend to deprive an individual of his slave property, are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and it is the duty of the Government to secure to all her citizens their right to their property, exercising the power through their Courts and the passage by Congress of all necessary laws to protect and vindicate the rights of her people.

Respectfully,
W.M. JOHNSON.

After an absence of two weeks at Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville, we have returned home, and again at our post. We were sum moned to Frankfort as a witness again in the case of the U.S. vs. T. Q. Carter. The case was continued until October next by Carter.

We stopped at the "Merriweather Hotel," and right glad are we that we did, for there is a neatness—a delightful quietude, a systematic management of the whole house—and a sensible, tasteful, and agreeable catering to the tastes of the guests in the cooking department, which suits us exactly.

You don't see any ladies about the table, but from the excellent odor, and order, in which everything is brought to the table, you are ready to swear there are some where it is prepared who understand their business, and are there to see that it is done right.—Somerset American.

Message of the Governor of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—The message of the Legislature was received to day by the Legislature. The message states that the present debt of the State is less than \$72,000. The Governor advocates a protective tariff, repudiates the doctrines of nullification and disunion, disdains for New Hampshire, any desire to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of other States, but insists upon her right to prevent the extension of slavery over soil now free.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Va., June 1.—A report says that 128 counties, resort and official, make Letcher, 3,512 sq. miles. The remaining counties gave Mr. Wise 1,381 majority. Prominent Democrats are confident of a majority of 5,000.

There is no truth in the report that John S. Coker is elected to Congress from the Third District. It is reported that Mr. Letcher is very ill, and the time for the contest has not been fixed upon.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Tribune says that Flora Temple, who came out victor in the race with Athan Allen a few days since, has been matched again by the mare Princess, formerly owned in Chicago, where her name was Topsey, and subsequently successful as a racer in California. She was also successful on the New Orleans track. The time for the contest has not been fixed upon.

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Georgetown Gazette.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

The Austrian Army in Piedmont—A Detailed Account of its Movements.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, MORTARA, May 10.

Your correspondent at Vienna has probably kept you informed of those movements of the army which are of sufficient importance to be communicated by telegraph. I will, however, recapitulate briefly what has been done since the beginning of the month. The Hon. Humphrey Marshall has declined the nomination for re-election to the same post offered to him by the Opposition convention which met at Lagrange on the 23rd of April. The latter assigns no reasons for his determination.

We see it stated, on authority presumed to be correct, that Mr. Holt maintains the right of the South to take her property to the Territories, under the Dred Scott decision, but declares that he is against the interference of Congress in any way with the subject of slavery.

A New York contemporary makes the following observations in regard to the general subject, suggested by Mr. Holt's announcement:

"It is a position upon which candidates for congressional honors, at the North or South, may plant themselves, with every prospect of being sustained, if not in all localities, yet by the sound conservative sentiment of the country."

"We are aware that in certain quarters the doctrine of non-intervention has lately been discarded, and that those who from 1854 to the present time have stood side by side in advocating the right of the people to determine the character of their local and domestic institutions, now insist that Congress shall intercede to regulate the question of slavery in the Territories, during their territorial existence. They hold with Governor Wise, of Virginia, that since it is established by the courts that slaveholders have the right to take their slave property into the Territories, and hold it during the territorial existence, it follows that Congress is forced to pass laws for its protection during that period; thus reviving the doctrine advocated by the Opposition during the pending of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but resisted by the Democrats, both North and South, especially at the South, as unsound, and at war with the spirit of our institutions."

"Anti-slavery zealots at the North are always fighting upon abstractions. They waste their strength upon propositions having no positive bearing upon the questions legitimately dividing the slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities. The effect of this is to keep up agitation, and to urge on the 'irrepressible conflict' between the two sections of the Union. The same line of policy is pursued by a faction at the South, who advocate the most extreme views, even to the re-opening of the slave trade and the dissolution of the Union. But the masses of the American people take a practical view of political as well as of business affairs, accepting existing facts as the basis of their action, and discarding the extreme and impossible dogmas of ultra partisans, on either side of the questions at issue."

"Viewing the subject in this light, what is likely to be the action of conservative men, North and South, touching the matter of slavery in the Territories? It is conceded that the right to hold slaves in the Territories of the United States exists, and that, while the territorial condition continues, that right cannot be interfered with; but recognizing the fact that the people, on forming their State constitution, have full power to determine whether slavery shall be tolerated thereafter, few sensible, prudent men, as it seems to us, will advocate intervention by Congress to give to the institution a power of influence beyond that which is approved and sustained by that of the Territory interested. In a spirit of fairness and candor, while recognizing the binding force of constitutional obligations, and sustaining that interpretation of the law which it is the duty of the courts to give, we do not deem it a duty to endeavor to influence or control the inhabitants of a Territory on a question in which they alone are interested, and which, in all honesty, they alone ought to be allowed to settle and determine."

"Take another view of this subject. In 1854 Northern Republicans advocated the doctrine of Congressional intervention, under the impression that the preponderating sentiment against slavery would enable them to give direction to Congressional action, and thus forever prohibit the existence of the two sections of the Union. The same line of policy is pursued by a faction at the South, who advocate the most extreme views, even to the re-opening of the slave trade and the dissolution of the Union. But the masses of the American people take a practical view of political as well as of business affairs, accepting existing facts as the basis of their action, and discarding the extreme and impossible dogmas of ultra partisans, on either side of the questions at issue."

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"Take another view of this subject.

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS
WOOD, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS,
SUCCESSIONS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn
each Wednesday in June, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public under the superintendence of
Sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 314 draws Wednesday, June 1.
Class 326 draws Wednesday, June 8.
Class 338 draws Wednesday, June 15.
Class 350 draws Wednesday, June 22.
Class 362 draws Wednesday, June 29.

Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

Each Wednesday in June.

1 Prize of	\$40,000	is	\$40,000
1 do. of	21,789	is	21,789
2 do. of	10,000	are	20,000
3 do. of	4,000	are	12,000
4 do. of	4,000	are	12,000
5 do. of	2,000	are	8,000
13 do. of	1,000	are	15,000
15 do. of	600	are	5,000
13 do. of	500	are	2,000
297 do. of	250	are	5,000
63 do. of	100	are	6,500
65 do. of	70	are	4,500
65 do. of	40	are	2,600
4,875 do. of	10	are	270,400
32,593 Prizes amounting to	\$89,599		
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2.50			

Certificates of Packages in the above scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets, \$10.00
Certificate of Package of 20 Half Tickets, 74.75
Certificate of Package of 25 Quarter Tickets, 37.25

DELAWARE LOTTERY!

CLASS NO. 356.

Draws on Saturday, June 25th, 1859.

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

\$70,000!

1 Prize of \$30,000! 5 Prizes of 2,500!
1 Prize of 20,000! 50 Prizes of 1,000!
1 Prize of 11,527! 289 Prizes of 450!
1 Prize of 8,000! &c., &c., &c.,
34,412 Prizes amounting to \$1,198,197!

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Incluse the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Whole, Halves, or Quarters, on receipt of which we send that is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation.

The undersigned will please write their signature, plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County, and State.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use the

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us.

AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,

from any city or town where they have an office, The money and order must be inclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOP," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

"Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries are published in the New York Herald.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, Graves, Columns, Posts, Tables, Marble Counters and everything in the best style. I have secured the services of one of the best designers and carvers in the country, and am positive that my work will be better than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere. Call and see.

IRON RAILING, VERANDAHS, etc.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

W. H. KEENE.....EDWARD HENSEL.

W. H. KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

JANUARY 3, 1859

GROCERIES, &c.

CL Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee; Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses; German, Castle, and Rosin Soap; Tallow, Star, Sperm, and other Oils; Lard, Butter, and Tallow; Hams, plain and candied; Sates, dried and ribbed; Shoulders, Dried Beef, and Tongues; Prime Counter Lard; Flour, Meal, and Salt; Nails, (all sizes) Shovels and Spades; best brands; Glass and Glassware; Tea, Coffee, and other articles; and every variety of brand; Old Brandies, Whisky and Wine, in bottles or on draft; AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds; Paints, Oils, Turpentine, and Tar; Blasting and Rifle Powder; Sauces, Extracts, rums, and Table Oil.

jan4 w&t-wt

Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten Per Cent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tax Book is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 20th day of June next.

By order of the Board:

JAS. W. BATECHLOR, City Clerk.

Jan. 26 w&t-wt

or Commonwealth copy.

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.

GLASS PATENT. This is an entirely new bed, made of glass, and is considered the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into details relative to the advantages of this bed, as they are easily inferred from the general statement to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of \$4.00, and if, after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, take it away, refund the money, and replace old bottom as we found it.

DOXON & GRAHAM.

Special agents for the sale of this new bed in this county.

jan10 w&t-wt

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays at

Dr. MILL'S Drug Store



GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE.

D. W. EVANS & CO.
677 BROADWAY, 677 NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

The following is a partial list of property which will be given to the purchasers of books at the time of sale:
Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever and Laines, \$30.00 to \$100.00
Silver Plate, English Lever, full jewel hunting cases, open face and escutcheon plates, \$12.00 to 40.00
Gold Lockets—large size, four glasses, two and glasses with spring—large and small size with loops, \$2.50 to 12.00
Cameo, Mosaic, Painted, Lava, Goldstone, Garnet, and Coral Sets of Pins and Drops, \$5.00 to 25.00
Lace, Organ, Chintz, Fancy Neck Chain, Chatelaine, \$8.00 to 18.00
Gents' Fob and Watch Chains, \$2.00 to 30.00
Sets Cameo, Goldstone, Painted, Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved & Plain, and Sleeve Buttons and Button Studs, \$2.00 to 16.00
Gold Pencils, with Gold Pens, large and small size, double and single extension cases, \$2.00 to 5.00
Gents' Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold Chased and Plain Rings, \$1.00 to 7.50
Gents' Gold Bows, Pins, Cluster, and Oval Scarf Pins, Onyx, Garnet, &c., \$1.00 to 5.00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns, \$2.00 to 30.00
Cameo, Mosaic, Organ, Bracelets, \$5.00 to 30.00
Silvers and Gold Thimbles, \$5.00 to 6.00
Gents' Pen and Pocket Knife, \$5.00 to 15.00
Pearl and Morocco Porte-monnais, \$5.00 to 25.00
Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Guard \$1.50 to 3.50
Gold Crosses, small, medium, and large, \$2.00 to 7.50
Besides other Gifts, comprising a large and valuable assortment of miscellaneous articles, vary from \$1.00 to \$100.00

The proprietors of the OLDEST ESTABLISHED GIFT BOOKSTORE IN THE UNITED STATES, for the uninterrupted success which has crowned their career, will return the thanks to the hundreds of thousands who have, in past time, seen fit to bestow their liberal patronage upon them; and would further assure them, and the public generally, that they will continue to labor and strive to warrant them in offering greater inducements for the full completion of buildings of all descriptions. In connection with the above business, as also that of house-building, I have opened a

**HARDWARE
AND
BUILDERS' WARE-ROOMS!**

Main Street, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN HALY,

Having made arrangements with different Manufacturers in the above business, is now prepared to sell at prices fully as low as Cincinnati or Louisville, with a small advance for freight, &c.

STYLING

OF BOOKS

THE stock in store at present comprises carpenters and joiners' tools; locks, bolts, hinges, screws, and rivets; sizes of gun and pistol, &c., and various dimensions of desert woods, with steel or forged steel for stocks; carving knives, torcs, and grates, in every variety of size and style; spring and cast steel; iron points, bayonet tips, and bayonet heads; French and Pittsburgh glass; moulded and plain panel doors, sash, and shutters; yellow and white pine flooring; laths, shingles, cement, plaster and gypsum, &c.; tile, brick, stone, &c., for the full completion of buildings of all descriptions.

In connection with the above business, as also that of house-building, I have opened a

MARBLE YARD

In Lexington, Ky., near the Broadway Hotel, and am prepared to contract, on reasonable terms, for the erection of all kinds of marble monuments, tombs and head stones, &c., of Italian and American marble, which will also sell to the trade, plain or slab marbles, of the above kinds, as cheap as they can be purchased in Cincinnati or Louisville. Having enabled this stock of marble for cash, I am enabled to offer it at a very reasonable price.

Our yard is situated in Lexington, or the store, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, will receive immediate attention.

Contracts made for buildings of all kinds, and the erection of houses, &c., in any part of the State, will be fully guaranteed.

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